

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:124
ANSWERED ON:05.03.2010
ASSESSMENT OF URBAN POVERTY
Naranbhai Shri Kachhadia

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per the estimates of the Planning Commission, urban poor has increased from 76 million in the year 1993-94 to 91 million in 2004-05, based on the Uniform Recall Period method;
- (b) if so, whether any assessment has been made by the Government in regard to the conditions of the people migrating from the villages;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the India Urban Poverty Report, 2009 reveals gender discrimination affecting women population;
- (e) if so, the salient features of the Report; and
- (f) the details of the schemes for ameliorating the condition of urban poor women alongwith financial/physical targets and achievements made against the targets during the last three years?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY)

(a) to (f) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 124 FOR 5-3-2010 REGARDING ASSESSMENT OF URBAN POVERTY

- (a): As per the estimates of the Planning Commission, based on the Uniform Recall Period method, the number of urban poor population has increased from 76.34 million to 80.80 million during the period 1993-94 to 2004-05;
- (b) & (c): The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has brought out 'India Urban Poverty Report 2009' containing research papers/ academic papers on key facets of urban poverty such as economic development and urban poverty, gender dimensions of urban poverty, poverty and migration, unorganized sector and urban poverty, etc. The Report, based on study findings, reveals that
 - (i) rural migrants into urban areas have lower probability of being poor than the local population and
 - (ii) among migrants, the incidence of poverty is higher for rural-urban migrants compared to urban-urban migrants.
- (d) & (e): The 'India Urban Poverty Report 2009' contains 16 Chapters, viz.
 - (i). Economic Development and Urban Poverty
 - (ii). The Gender dimensions of Urban Poverty
 - (iii). Poverty and Migration: Does Moving Help?
 - (iv). The Unorganized Sector and Urban Poverty: Issue of Livelihood
 - (v). Changing Sectoral Profile of the Urban Economy and Implications for Urban Poverty
 - (vi). Urban Microfinance in the context of Urban Poverty
 - (vii). The Millennium Development Goals and the Role of Cities
 - (viii). Access to Basic Amenities and Urban Security: An Interstate Analysis with a focus on the Social Sustainability of Cities

(ix). The Poor and Morphology of Cities

(x). Urban Land Market and Access of the Poor

(xi). Basic Services for the Urban Poor: Innovative Actions and Interventions

(xii). Access of the Urban Poor to Health and Education Services

(xiii) Alleviating Urban Poverty: Income Growth, Income Distribution or Decentralization

(xiv) Elite Capture and Marginalization of the Poor in Participatory Urban Governance: A case of Resident Welfare Associations in Metro Cities

(xv) Living rough Surviving City Streets: A study of the homeless Population Delhi, Chennai, Patna and Madurai

(xvi) Urban Informal Sector: The need for a bottom up agenda of economic reforms- Case studies of Cycle Rickshaws and Street Vendors in Delhi

The second chapter on "Gender Dimensions of Urban Poverty" observes that women in urban areas are affected due to poverty and gender discrimination.

(f): The scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, which has been comprehensively revamped with effect from 1.4.2009, is the major scheme for addressing the issues of urban poverty with focus on women. The scheme has 5 major components:

- (1) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (2) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)
- (3) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)
- (4) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
- (5) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP) component under Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) targets at:

- (i) Assistance to groups of urban poor women for setting up gainful self employment ventures – UWSP (Loan & Subsidy)
- (ii) Revolving Funds for Self-Help Groups (SHGs)/ Thrift & Credit Societies (T&CSs) formed by the urban poor women – UWSP (Revolving Fund).

Further, under the Guidelines of SJSRY, it is stipulated that the percentage of women beneficiaries under USEP and STEP-UP shall not be less than 30%.

The physical targets and achievement under SJSRY during the last three years are as follows:

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Target Achievement	Target Achievement	Target Achievement	Target Achievement

No. of urban poor assisted to set up individual/ group micro enterprises	120000	136178	120000	181050	120000	184736
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No. of urban poor provided skill training	150000	167364	150000	248264	150000	303418
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